

“Low-Cost LMS Handling Available”



Miss Mehwish: 03184148783

CS101

Mid Term (1-22)

Lecture Wise MCQ's

PAID VU LMS HANDLING by Mam Mehwish

03184148783

Past Papers for Mids./Finals are also Available

These Mcq's are based on the book's content, designed to ensure clarity and understanding of concepts.

Lecture 1: Introduction to Computer Science

1. What is Computer Science?

- A. The study of networks
- B. A discipline to build scientific foundations for hardware, software, and algorithms ☒
- C. Creating animations
- D. Operating mechanical robots

2. What is hardware in a computer?

- A. Programs installed on a computer
- B. A type of network
- C. The physical parts of a computer ☒
- D. Algorithms used for computations

3. Which of the following is an example of computer software?

- A. Hard drive
- B. Motherboard
- C. Operating System ☒



- ☐ D. Keyboard
- 4. **What does computer programming involve?**
 - ☐ A. Repairing hardware
 - ☒ B. Building an executable program for tasks
 - ☐ C. Connecting multiple computers
 - ☐ D. Designing computer graphics
- 5. **A set of computers connected for sharing resources is called:**
 - ☐ A. Computer graphics
 - ☐ B. Database
 - ☒ C. Computer network
 - ☐ D. Firmware
- 6. **What is the purpose of computer graphics?**
 - ☐ A. Data processing
 - ☒ B. Generating images with computers
 - ☐ C. Creating software
 - ☐ D. Encrypting data
- 7. **What is a robot as per the lecture?**
 - ☐ A. A mechanical arm
 - ☒ B. A programmable machine to perform tasks
 - ☐ C. A type of software
 - ☐ D. An operating system feature
- 8. **What is a database?**
 - ☐ A. A collection of connected computers
 - ☒ B. A collection of organized data for easy retrieval
 - ☐ C. A software development tool
 - ☐ D. A security system
- 9. **What are the three components of computer security?**
 - ☐ A. Speed, reliability, accuracy



- B. Confidentiality, integrity, availability ☒
- C. Scalability, usability, functionality
- D. Efficiency, compatibility, usability

10. Which field of Computer Science focuses on intelligent systems?

- A. Robotics
- B. Artificial Intelligence ☒
- C. Databases
- D. Networking

11. What are the applications of Computer Science?

- A. Hospitals
- B. Banks
- C. Telecom
- D. All of the above ☒

12. Which sector has the highest job opportunities in Pakistan according to the lecture?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Computer Science ☒
- C. Textile
- D. Automotive

13. Which job ranks highest in the international market as per Forbes?

- A. Software Developer ☒
- B. Data Entry Operator
- C. Mechanical Engineer
- D. Project Manager

14. What does the term 'algorithm' refer to?

- A. Computer hardware component
- B. A set of steps to perform a task ☒
- C. A data storage technique
- D. A type of programming language



15. Which learning strategy is mentioned in the lecture for a broad understanding of subjects?

- ☐ A. Depth First Learning
- ☒ B. Breadth First Learning
- ☐ C. Layered Learning
- ☐ D. Exploratory Learning

16. Which application software is used for creating word documents?

- ☐ A. Spreadsheet
- ☐ B. Database
- ☒ C. Microsoft Word
- ☐ D. PowerPoint

17. What helps design and animate presentation slides?

- ☐ A. Photoshop
- ☐ B. Microsoft Access
- ☒ C. Microsoft PowerPoint
- ☐ D. Excel

18. Which database tool was mentioned for practical learning?

- ☒ A. Microsoft Access
- ☐ B. Oracle
- ☐ C. MySQL
- ☐ D. MongoDB

19. Which tool is used for creating web pages?

- ☐ A. Microsoft Word
- ☒ B. Dreamweaver
- ☐ C. Excel
- ☐ D. Access

20. What is the impact of studying Computer Science?

- ☐ A. Improves software skills
- ☒ B. Benefits all fields, not just CS



- C. Limits job opportunities
- D. Helps create hardware

Lecture 2: Breadth First Learning

1. What is Breadth First Learning?

- A. Learning each course in detail
- B. Covering all major courses briefly ☒
- C. Skipping unnecessary topics
- D. Learning through videos

2. Why is Breadth First Learning beneficial?

- A. Covers detailed understanding of one subject
- B. Provides an overview of all subjects ☒
- C. Focuses on practical examples only
- D. Avoids theoretical explanations

3. What is the opposite of Breadth First Learning?

- A. Depth First Learning ☒
- B. Layered Learning
- C. Rapid Learning
- D. Conceptual Learning

4. What is the primary aim of this course?

- A. Teach programming only
- B. Give an abstract view of all major CS courses ☒
- C. Focus on hardware
- D. Teach database design

5. Which of the following is a part of Breadth First Learning in this course?

- A. Algorithms ☒
- B. Advanced Machine Learning
- C. Cryptography
- D. Cybersecurity



6. What will students understand through this course?

- A. What will be studied in CS ☒
- B. How to become hardware engineers
- C. Historical theories of programming
- D. Only algorithms

7. What does this course clarify?

- A. The bigger picture of Computer Science ☒
- B. Complex algorithms in CS
- C. Importance of network topology
- D. Only practical applications

8. Which module covers 'Data Storage'?

- A. Module 2 ☒
- B. Module 4
- C. Module 6
- D. Module 8

9. What is an algorithm?

- A. Steps to solve a task ☒
- B. A type of programming
- C. A tool for testing
- D. Network protocol

10. What will be studied in Networking and the Internet module?

- A. Connecting computers ☒
- B. Writing algorithms
- C. Database creation
- D. System security

11. What are examples of data manipulation?

- A. Arithmetic operations (+, -, *, /) ☒
- B. Building circuits



- C. Creating presentations
- D. Defining algorithms

12. What does the Operating System module explain?

- A. It is the overall in-charge of the computer ☒
- B. It stores all user data
- C. It connects computers in a network
- D. It processes web queries

13. What is Artificial Intelligence?

- A. Building computers that act intelligently ☒
- B. Designing advanced databases
- C. Securely storing data
- D. Writing network protocols

14. What will students learn about databases in this course?

- A. Organizing data using DBMS ☒
- B. Performing manual calculations
- C. Building graphics
- D. Testing systems

15. Which application software is covered for document editing?

- A. Microsoft Word ☒
- B. Dreamweaver
- C. Microsoft Excel
- D. Access

16. What is the main focus of presentations development?

- A. Designing and animating slides ☒
- B. Writing code for applications
- C. Building graphics for games
- D. Creating databases

17. Which module covers web page development?



- A. Module 2
- B. Module 19 ☒
- C. Module 4
- D. Module 7

18. What is one key feature of Data Abstraction?

- A. Hides complexities ☒
- B. Creates complex programs
- C. Links multiple devices
- D. Builds artificial intelligence

19. What is the primary use of MS Excel?

- A. Perform calculations on data ☒
- B. Build animations
- C. Create presentations
- D. Design user interfaces

20. What does MS Access focus on?

- A. Implementing database management ☒
- B. Creating graphics
- C. Enhancing algorithms
- D. Designing networks

Lecture 3: Search Engines

1. What is a search engine?

- A. A tool to index and retrieve web pages ☒
- B. A type of operating system
- C. A hardware component
- D. A computer network

2. Which search engine is the most widely used?

- A. Yahoo



- ☐ B. Google ☒
- ☐ C. Bing
- ☐ D. MSN

3. What is a 'query'?

- ☐ A. A search term entered into the search engine ☒
- ☐ B. A programming algorithm
- ☐ C. A database entry
- ☐ D. A hardware issue

4. What does Google do with a query?

- ☐ A. Finds all pages containing the query terms ☒
- ☐ B. Deletes irrelevant data
- ☐ C. Stores user information
- ☐ D. Blocks certain websites

5. What happens when you search "Airport" in Google?

- ☐ A. Shows pages related to the word 'Airport' ☒
- ☐ B. Displays a weather forecast
- ☐ C. Opens a database
- ☐ D. Shows only advertisements

6. What is the purpose of double quotation marks in queries?

- ☐ A. To find exact matches ☒
- ☐ B. To exclude words
- ☐ C. To prioritize terms
- ☐ D. To search within a website

7. What is the result of using the microphone in Google Search?

- ☐ A. Enables voice search ☒
- ☐ B. Deletes cookies
- ☐ C. Changes language
- ☐ D. Enhances graphics



8. What query should you type to flip a coin using Google?

- ☐ A. "Flip a Coin" ✓
- ☐ B. "Toss a Coin"
- ☐ C. "Coin Tricks"
- ☐ D. "Coin Results"

9. What happens when you search "Head Hurts"?

- ☐ A. It may show irrelevant results ✓
- ☐ B. Displays the best treatment
- ☐ C. Opens a video
- ☐ D. Connects to a network

10. What is a case-insensitive query?

- ☐ A. Treats capital and lowercase letters the same ✓
- ☐ B. Ignores punctuation
- ☐ C. Removes irrelevant results
- ☐ D. Focuses on medical terms

11. What should you search for better results when looking for a 'headache'?

- ☐ A. "Headache" ✓
- ☐ B. "Head Hurts"
- ☐ C. "Pain in head"
- ☐ D. "Medicine for pain"

12. Which operator is used for searching specific sites?

- ☐ A. site: ✓
- ☐ B. intitle:
- ☐ C. related:
- ☐ D. cache:

13. What does the 'related' operator do?

- ☐ A. Finds similar websites ✓
- ☐ B. Excludes specific sites



- C. Shows cached results
- D. Identifies common terms

14. How can you find the cached version of a website?

- A. Use cache: ☒
- B. Use related:
- C. Use site:
- D. Use allintitle:

15. What symbol is used to search hashtags?

- A. #
- B. @
- C. ! ☒
- D. *

16. Which operator finds all pages with a phrase starting with any word?

- A. Wildcard (*) ☒
- B. Or
- C. site:
- D. cache:

17. How do you search for a price range on Google?

- A. Use two dots (..) ☒
- B. Use hash (#)
- C. Use "@"
- D. Use site:

18. What does Boolean operator 'AND' do?

- A. Finds pages with all terms ☒
- B. Finds pages with one term
- C. Excludes certain terms
- D. Identifies patterns

19. How do you search for information about YouTube?



- ☐ A. info
- ☒ .com
- ☐ B. related
- ☐ .com
- ☐ C. cache
- ☐ .com
- ☐ D. YouTube

20. Which operator is used for specific file types like PDFs?

- ☒ A. filetype:
- ☐ B. cache:
- ☐ C. intitle:
- ☐ D. site:

Lecture 4: Searching Tricks

1. What query can be used to search for weather in Lahore?

- ☐ A. “Weather condition”
- ☒ B. “Weather Lahore”
- ☐ C. “Lahore Climate”
- ☐ D. “Rain in Lahore”

2. How can you perform a calculation on Google?

- ☐ A. Use a calculator app
- ☒ B. Type the expression in the search bar
- ☐ C. Use a weather query
- ☐ D. Search for calculator images

3. Which Google feature helps perform calculations directly?

- ☐ A. Google Drive
- ☐ B. Google Maps
- ☒ C. Google Calculator
- ☐ D. Google Translate



4. What will Google display when you search “12 * 391”?

- ☐ A. A webpage with examples
- ☒ B. The result of the calculation
- ☐ C. Historical references to numbers
- ☐ D. Videos about 12 and 391

5. Which query provides currency conversion?

- ☒ A. “100 Euros in PKR”
- ☐ B. “PKR to USD”
- ☐ C. “Currency differences”
- ☐ D. “World bank conversion”

6. What will the query “Kph in Mph” show?

- ☐ A. Speedometer apps
- ☒ B. Results of conversion
- ☐ C. Weather details
- ☐ D. Distance tools

7. Which search engine operator converts units?

- ☒ A. Unit Conversion
- ☐ B. Calculator Function
- ☐ C. Currency Converter
- ☐ D. Query Manager

8. How can you search for the distance from Lahore to Karachi?

- ☒ A. “Distance Lahore to Karachi”
- ☐ B. “Travel guide Pakistan”
- ☐ C. “Karachi weather”
- ☐ D. “Lahore map”

9. What does the Google currency conversion tool display?

- ☒ A. Exchange rate
- ☐ B. Local weather



- C. Distance between countries
- D. Speed differences

10. What does the query “Pakistan Cricket Team” display?

- A. Current match updates ☒
- B. Historical cricket data
- C. List of players only
- D. Ticket prices

11. What happens if you search “Sin 90” on Google?

- A. Results show 0
- B. Results show 1 ☒
- C. Results show an error
- D. No results

12. Which query provides weather details for Lahore?

- A. “Rainfall”
- B. “Weather Lahore” ☒
- C. “Season”
- D. “Temperature”

13. Which query shows data about Minar-e-Pakistan?

- A. “Minar-e-Pakistan history” ☒
- B. “Lahore icons”
- C. “National monuments”
- D. “Tourist spots in Pakistan”

14. What does the query “12 - 5” do in Google?

- A. Opens subtraction tutorials
- B. Shows the calculation result ☒
- C. Highlights mathematical rules
- D. Links calculator tools

15. How can Google help you find historical information?



- ☐ A. Use relevant queries ☒
- ☐ B. Perform calculations
- ☐ C. Use hashtags
- ☐ D. Check file types

16. What will the query “Tan 80” display?

- ☐ A. Trigonometric value ☒
- ☐ B. Conversion rates
- ☐ C. Distance between cities
- ☐ D. Historical dates

17. Which search trick uses “Weather” as part of the query?

- ☐ A. Forecast details ☒
- ☐ B. Population statistics
- ☐ C. Cultural events
- ☐ D. Sports updates

18. What type of results are shown for “Baadshahi Mosque”?

- ☐ A. Cultural history ☒
- ☐ B. Math tutorials
- ☐ C. Cricket scores
- ☐ D. Weather predictions

19. What does “80 / 100 * 200” result in Google?

- ☐ A. 160 ☒
- ☐ B. 80
- ☐ C. Error
- ☐ D. Approximation

20. Which type of query is “Subtract 10 from 30”?

- ☐ A. Calculation query ☒
- ☐ B. Currency conversion query
- ☐ C. Unit conversion query



- D. Boolean query

Lecture 5: Search Operators (1)

1. What is the function of search operators?

- A. Make search results more specific ☒
- B. Perform calculations
- C. Display recent history
- D. Link files directly

2. How can you search for a query on Facebook?

- A. Use “@facebook” ☒
- B. Use “#facebook”
- C. Use “site
”
- D. Use “facebook.com”

3. What does the query “Laptop pkr 50000” do?

- A. Displays laptops around this price ☒
- B. Searches files
- C. Shows laptops below 50000
- D. Links Facebook pages

4. Which operator is used to find hashtags?

- A. # ☒
- B. @
- C. *
- D. filetype:

5. What is the result of “Jaguar -cars”?

- A. Excludes car-related pages ☒
- B. Highlights cars
- C. Displays sports information



- ☐ D. Links to shopping websites
- 6. **How do you search for an exact match?**
 - ☐ A. Use double quotes ☒
 - ☐ B. Use asterisk
 - ☐ C. Use “@”
 - ☐ D. Use “-”
- 7. **Which operator excludes words from queries?**
 - ☐ A. - ☒
 - ☐ B. #
 - ☐ C. *
 - ☐ D. @
- 8. **What does the wildcard (*) do in a query?**
 - ☐ A. Replaces an unknown word ☒
 - ☐ B. Searches for hashtags
 - ☐ C. Excludes irrelevant terms
 - ☐ D. Adds a term
- 9. **Which query searches for “is thicker than water” with any prefix?**
 - ☐ A. “* is thicker than water” ☒
 - ☐ B. “water thickness”
 - ☐ C. “related: water phrases”
 - ☐ D. “water * phrases”
- 10. **What will the query “Jaguar -cars” exclude?**
 - ☐ A. Animal-related pages
 - ☐ B. Car-related pages ☒
 - ☐ C. All pages
 - ☐ D. Video pages
- 11. **How can you find the price of a laptop within a range?**
 - ☐ A. “Laptop pkr25000..pkr35000” ☒



- B. “Laptop:25000 to 35000”
- C. “Laptop price range”
- D. “Laptop-cost filter”

12. Which Boolean operator shows results for both terms?

- A. AND ☒
- B. OR
- C. NOT
- D. XOR

13. What does the query “Computer OR Science” show?

- A. Pages with either term ☒
- B. Pages with only ‘Computer’
- C. Pages with both terms only
- D. Irrelevant results

14. How do you search within a specific site?

- A. Use “site:” ☒
- B. Use “@”
- C. Use “related:”
- D. Use “-site:”

15. What does “related

.com” do?

- A. Finds similar websites ☒
- B. Displays cached YouTube data
- C. Excludes YouTube links
- D. Searches hashtags on YouTube

16. What does “info

.com” provide?

- A. Information about YouTube ☒
- B. Details of other sites



- C. Cached results
- D. Recent videos

17. How do you see a cached version of a site?

- A. Use “cache:” ☒
- B. Use “info:”
- C. Use “related:”
- D. Use “site:”

18. Which query restricts results to PDF files?

- A. “Virtual University” filetype
- ☒
- B. “Virtual University PDF”
- C. “PDF Virtual University”
- D. “file

Virtual University”

19. What does “Computer Science” return without quotes?

- A. Pages with either term
- B. Pages with all terms ☒
- C. Exact phrase matches only
- D. Irrelevant data

20. What symbol is used for hashtags in queries?

- A. # ☒
- B. *
- C. @
- D. &

Lecture 6: Search Operators (2)

1. How do you search for a range of numbers on Google?

- A. Use a dash (-)
- B. Use two dots (..) ☒



- C. Use quotes ("")
 - D. Use asterisk (*)
- 2. **What does the query “laptop pkr25000..pkr35000” do?**
 - A. Finds laptops in the price range ☒
 - B. Excludes prices outside the range
 - C. Finds laptops priced above 35,000
 - D. Displays all laptops
- 3. **Which Boolean operator includes both terms in the search?**
 - A. AND ☒
 - B. OR
 - C. NOT
 - D. XOR
- 4. **Which Boolean operator retrieves results with at least one term?**
 - A. AND
 - B. OR ☒
 - C. NOT
 - D. NEITHER
- 5. **What is the function of the Boolean operator NOT?**
 - A. Excludes a specific term ☒
 - B. Adds a synonym to the query
 - C. Combines two terms
 - D. Repeats the query
- 6. **How can you search within a specific site?**
 - A. Use “site:” ☒
 - B. Use “info:”
 - C. Use “cache:”
 - D. Use “related:”
- 7. **What does the query “virtual university site**



.com” show?

- ☐ A. Results about Virtual University on YouTube ☒
- ☐ B. General search results for Virtual University
- ☐ C. Cached pages from YouTube
- ☐ D. Video recommendations

8. How do you find related websites on Google?

- ☐ A. Use “related:” ☒
- ☐ B. Use “site:”
- ☐ C. Use “cache:”
- ☐ D. Use “filetype:”

9. What will the query “related

.com” return?

- ☐ A. Websites similar to YouTube ☒
- ☐ B. Cached results for YouTube
- ☐ C. Videos hosted on YouTube
- ☐ D. Detailed information about YouTube

10. How do you get detailed information about a website?

- ☐ A. Use “info:” ☒
- ☐ B. Use “site:”
- ☐ C. Use “related:”
- ☐ D. Use “cache:”

11. What does the query “info

.com” provide?

- ☐ A. Details about the YouTube website ☒
- ☐ B. Search results for videos
- ☐ C. Cached versions of YouTube
- ☐ D. Videos from similar websites

12. How do you view a cached version of a website?



- A. Use “cache:” ☒
- B. Use “related:”
- C. Use “info:”
- D. Use “filetype:”

**13. What does “cache
.com” display?**

- A. The cached version of YouTube ☒
- B. Similar websites to YouTube
- C. Information about YouTube
- D. YouTube’s homepage

14. Which operator finds specific file types like PDFs?

- A. filetype: ☒
- B. cache:
- C. related:
- D. intitle:

15. How can you search for “virtual university” PDFs?

- A. “Virtual University” filetype ☒
- B. “Virtual University PDF”
- C. “file

Virtual University”

- D. “PDF Virtual University”

16. What is the purpose of using “filetype:”?

- A. Restricts results to a specific file format ☒
- B. Retrieves cached versions of files
- C. Displays websites only
- D. Searches related sites

17. How do you search for Excel files about marks?



- ☐ A. “marks filetype”
- ☒ B. “marks xls file”

- ☐ C. “xls marks sheet”
- ☐ D. “marks Excel”

18. What will “thesis filetype

” find?

- ☒ A. Thesis files in DOC format
- ☐ B. Thesis summaries
- ☐ C. Thesis-related PDF files
- ☐ D. General thesis results

19. What is Boolean search?

- ☒ A. Search using operators like AND, OR, NOT
- ☐ B. Search for specific websites
- ☐ C. Search for cached data
- ☐ D. Search for file types

20. Which operator gives specific results by excluding a term?

- ☒ A. NOT
- ☐ B. AND
- ☐ C. OR
- ☐ D. XOR

Lecture 7: Search Operators (3)

1. What does the stocks operator do?

- ☒ A. Shows information about stocks
- ☐ B. Displays stock photos
- ☐ C. Calculates inventory
- ☐ D. Retrieves cached data



2. How do you use the stocks operator?

- ☐ A. Type “stocks:<symbol>” ☒
- ☐ B. Use “stocks;symbol”
- ☐ C. Use “site
.com”
- ☐ D. Use “cache
”

3. Which operator displays maps?

- ☐ A. map: ☒
- ☐ B. info:
- ☐ C. cache:
- ☐ D. related:

**4. What does “map
” display?**

- ☐ A. Map of Lahore ☒
- ☐ B. Related cities
- ☐ C. Historical places
- ☐ D. Flight routes

5. What does the movie operator do?

- ☐ A. Displays information about movies ☒
- ☐ B. Plays movie trailers
- ☐ C. Shows cached movie sites
- ☐ D. Lists movie-related queries

**6. What will “movie
” show?**

- ☐ A. Information about the movie Avatar ☒
- ☐ B. Booking tickets
- ☐ C. Cached movie details



- ☐ D. Upcoming movies
- 7. **How do you compare food items using Google?**
 - ☒ A. Use “compare:<food1> vs <food2>” ✓
 - ☐ B. Use “foodcomparison:<food1, food2>”
 - ☐ C. Use “related”
 - ☐ D. Use “info”
- 8. **What does “compare vs orange” display?**
 - ☒ A. Nutritional comparison ✓
 - ☐ B. Recipes for both items
 - ☐ C. Cost of items
 - ☐ D. Unrelated results
- 9. **What does the define operator do?**
 - ☒ A. Displays definitions of terms ✓
 - ☐ B. Translates terms
 - ☐ C. Converts units
 - ☐ D. Highlights synonyms
- 10. **What will “define” return?**
 - ☒ A. Definition of algorithm ✓
 - ☐ B. Examples of algorithms
 - ☐ C. Applications of algorithms
 - ☐ D. Synonyms of algorithm
- 11. **How do you search for images directly?**
 - ☒ A. Use Google Images ✓
 - ☐ B. Use “related:”



- C. Use "info:"
- D. Use "filetype:"

12. What is the purpose of the tilt operator?

- A. Tilts the search results screen ☒
- B. Highlights terms
- C. Returns exact matches
- D. Caches results

13. What happens when you search "tilt" on Google?

- A. The screen tilts ☒
- B. Displays recent news
- C. Shows angular images
- D. Adjusts brightness

14. What does the operator "related:" do?

- A. Shows similar websites ☒
- B. Displays unrelated results
- C. Retrieves cached pages
- D. Displays file formats

**15. What happens when you search "define
"?"**

- A. Returns the definition of a robot ☒
- B. Shows robot images
- C. Links robot projects
- D. Highlights synonyms

16. Which operator helps find nearby places?

- A. map: ☒
- B. filetype:
- C. cache:
- D. related:



17. What does "stocks

" show?

- ☐ A. Apple stock prices ☒
- ☐ B. Apple's history
- ☐ C. Nutritional value of apples
- ☐ D. Hardware reviews

18. What is the primary function of the movie operator?

- ☐ A. Display movie-related data ☒
- ☐ B. Show booking options
- ☐ C. Cache movie details
- ☐ D. Compare ratings

19. What operator gives direct nutritional comparisons?

- ☐ A. compare: ☒
- ☐ B. define:
- ☐ C. filetype:
- ☐ D. related:

20. How do you use Google to compare food items?

- ☐ A. Use "compare:<item1> vs <item2>" ☒
- ☐ B. Use "related:<food1, food2>"
- ☐ C. Use "info"
- ☐ D. Use "filetype"

Lecture 8: Advanced Search Operators

1. What does the "intitle:" operator do?

- ☐ A. Finds pages with a word in the title ☒
- ☐ B. Searches for titles in PDF files
- ☐ C. Filters results by file size
- ☐ D. Displays cached versions of pages

2. Which operator searches for multiple terms in titles?



- ☐ A. allintitle: ☒
 - ☐ B. intitle:
 - ☐ C. filetype:
 - ☐ D. related:
- 3. **What does "inurl:" operator do?**
 - ☐ A. Finds pages with a term in the URL ☒
 - ☐ B. Searches for cached pages
 - ☐ C. Displays websites related to the term
 - ☐ D. Excludes terms from the URL
- 4. **Which operator searches for multiple terms in URLs?**
 - ☐ A. allinurl: ☒
 - ☐ B. inurl:
 - ☐ C. filetype:
 - ☐ D. related:
- 5. **What does "intext:" operator focus on?**
 - ☐ A. Terms within the body text ☒
 - ☐ B. Titles of web pages
 - ☐ C. URLs of web pages
 - ☐ D. File extensions
- 6. **Which operator searches for multiple terms in the body text?**
 - ☐ A. allintext: ☒
 - ☐ B. intitle:
 - ☐ C. intext:
 - ☐ D. cache:
- 7. **What is Proximity Search?**
 - ☐ A. Finding pages where words appear near each other ☒
 - ☐ B. Searching by location
 - ☐ C. Searching for text within images



- ☐ D. Comparing search results
8. **How is Proximity Search performed?**

- ☒ A. Use “word1 AROUND(n) word2”
- ☐ B. Use “word1 - word2”
- ☐ C. Use “word1 OR word2”
- ☐ D. Use “related

”

9. **What will "data AROUND(5) security" return?**

- ☒ A. Pages with 'data' and 'security' within 5 words
- ☐ B. Pages about data security
- ☐ C. Pages excluding 'security'
- ☐ D. Pages with 'data' only

10. **Which operator helps solve complex queries?**

- ☒ A. Advanced search techniques
- ☐ B. filetype:
- ☐ C. cache:
- ☐ D. intitle:

11. **What is the purpose of advanced search operators?**

- ☒ A. To refine search results
- ☐ B. To increase irrelevant results
- ☐ C. To retrieve cached pages only
- ☐ D. To find social media accounts

12. **Which operator finds results for PDF files?**

- ☒ A. filetype:
- ☐ B. cache:
- ☐ C. related:
- ☐ D. intitle:

13. **What will “climate change filetype**



” return?

- ☐ A. PDF files about climate change ☒
- ☐ B. Websites about climate change
- ☐ C. Cached pages
- ☐ D. Images of climate change

14. Which operator finds related websites?

- ☐ A. related: ☒
- ☐ B. info:
- ☐ C. intitle:
- ☐ D. allinurl:

15. What does the query “related .com” display?

- ☐ A. Websites similar to Facebook ☒
- ☐ B. Cached Facebook pages
- ☐ C. Facebook login page
- ☐ D. Videos about Facebook

16. What does the operator “info:” provide?

- ☐ A. Information about a specific website ☒
- ☐ B. Similar websites
- ☐ C. Cached results
- ☐ D. Filetype results

17. What happens when you search “info .com”?

- ☐ A. Displays details about YouTube ☒
- ☐ B. Shows related websites
- ☐ C. Finds cached pages
- ☐ D. Excludes certain results

18. Which operator can filter results by proximity of words?



- ☐ A. AROUND ☒
- ☐ B. OR
- ☐ C. AND
- ☐ D. NOT

19. What will “virtual university AROUND(10) courses” return?

- ☐ A. Pages with 'virtual university' and 'courses' within 10 words ☒
- ☐ B. Results about all universities
- ☐ C. Excludes 'courses' from results
- ☐ D. General university information

20. Why are advanced search operators useful?

- ☐ A. To retrieve focused and precise information ☒
- ☐ B. To make searching complex
- ☐ C. To highlight irrelevant results
- ☐ D. To create random queries

Lecture 9: What We Should Not Search on the Internet

1. Why should you avoid searching personal information?

- ☐ A. To protect privacy ☒
- ☐ B. To reduce irrelevant results
- ☐ C. To avoid long searches
- ☐ D. To enhance security features

2. What happens when you search for sensitive personal data online?

- ☐ A. Risk of identity theft ☒
- ☐ B. Reduced search accuracy
- ☐ C. Increased file downloads
- ☐ D. Faster query processing

3. Why is it dangerous to search for illegal content?

- ☐ A. It violates laws ☒



- B. It slows down the computer
 - C. It increases irrelevant results
 - D. It reduces browsing speed
- 4. **What can searching for ads lead to?**
 - A. Malware and scams ☒
 - B. Privacy protection
 - C. Faster browsing
 - D. Improved security
- 5. **What should you avoid searching to prevent cyber-attacks?**
 - A. Suspicious websites ☒
 - B. Weather information
 - C. General knowledge
 - D. News articles
- 6. **What can happen if you search for unverified websites?**
 - A. Expose your device to malware ☒
 - B. Block search engines
 - C. Speed up browsing
 - D. Improve search accuracy
- 7. **Why should you avoid searching illegal download sites?**
 - A. Increases risk of viruses ☒
 - B. Improves download speed
 - C. Saves time
 - D. Displays only safe content
- 8. **What should you avoid searching related to sensitive topics?**
 - A. Illegal or unethical content ☒
 - B. Weather forecasts
 - C. Dictionary definitions
 - D. News updates



9. **Why should you avoid oversharing on the internet?**

- ☐ A. Protects personal security ☒
- ☐ B. Slows down websites
- ☐ C. Enhances search speed
- ☐ D. Reduces storage space

10. **What is a risk of searching inappropriate content?**

- ☐ A. Unpleasant results ☒
- ☐ B. Faster queries
- ☐ C. Reduced data usage
- ☐ D. Improved privacy

11. **What is one way to avoid unpleasant search results?**

- ☐ A. Use safe search ☒
- ☐ B. Browse incognito
- ☐ C. Clear history regularly
- ☐ D. Use advanced queries

12. **Why is it dangerous to search for unethical hacks?**

- ☐ A. Legal consequences ☒
- ☐ B. Better security updates
- ☐ C. Enhanced search results
- ☐ D. Faster browsing

13. **What happens when you search for unsafe websites?**

- ☐ A. Increases vulnerability to malware ☒
- ☐ B. Improves security
- ☐ C. Faster loading speeds
- ☐ D. Clearer results

14. **Why should you avoid clicking suspicious ads?**

- ☐ A. Risk of phishing attacks ☒
- ☐ B. Reduced page views



- C. Better search experience
- D. Highlighted results

15. What is the danger of searching for pirated software?

- A. High risk of viruses ☒
- B. Increased privacy
- C. Faster installations
- D. Limited results

16. Why should you not search for disturbing images?

- A. May cause mental distress ☒
- B. Slows down search speed
- C. Improves focus
- D. Saves search history

17. What should you avoid to prevent phishing scams?

- A. Clicking on unverified links ☒
- B. Searching weather updates
- C. Using advanced operators
- D. Searching for ads

18. What is a safe browsing habit?

- A. Using trusted websites ☒
- B. Searching sensitive data
- C. Using illegal sites
- D. Opening random emails

19. Why should you avoid searching controversial terms?

- A. To prevent unpleasant or biased results ☒
- B. To reduce search times
- C. To increase speed
- D. To save storage

20. What is the impact of searching unethical content?



- A. Legal consequences ☒
- B. Improved search accuracy
- C. Reduced search history
- D. Enhanced browsing speed

Lecture 10: Roots of Computing

1. What is the earliest computing device mentioned in the lecture?

- A. ENIAC
- B. Abacus ☒
- C. Punch Cards
- D. Gears

2. Who is credited with the invention of the Abacus?

- A. Charles Babbage
- B. Babylonians ☒
- C. Alan Turing
- D. John von Neumann

3. Which technology used mechanical gears for calculations?

- A. ENIAC
- B. Technology of Gears ☒
- C. Abacus
- D. Punch Cards

4. What was the role of Punch Cards in early computing?

- A. To store images
- B. To perform basic calculations
- C. To control machine operations ☒
- D. To display text

5. What does ENIAC stand for?

- A. Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer ☒
- B. Electrical Network Integrated Algorithmic Calculator



- ☐ C. Enhanced Numerical Input and Computing
 - ☐ D. Efficient Networked Integrator
6. Which technology was a precursor to modern computers?
- ☐ A. ENIAC ☒
 - ☐ B. Punch Cards
 - ☐ C. Gears
 - ☐ D. Abacus
7. What is a key feature of the ENIAC?
- ☐ A. It was fully mechanical
 - ☐ B. It used vacuum tubes and was programmable ☒
 - ☐ C. It used punch cards
 - ☐ D. It was used for simple addition only
8. What impact did the development of gears have on computing?
- ☐ A. It led to more complex algorithms
 - ☐ B. It enabled more efficient data processing ☒
 - ☐ C. It created the first programmable computers
 - ☐ D. It made computers smaller
9. What marked a major shift in computing history?
- ☐ A. The invention of the Abacus
 - ☐ B. The development of ENIAC ☒
 - ☐ C. The use of gears
 - ☐ D. The introduction of punch cards
10. What was a significant feature of early computing technologies like ENIAC?
- ☐ A. They were digital computers
 - ☐ B. They were mechanical and required manual input ☒
 - ☐ C. They were programmed with software
 - ☐ D. They used electrical signals for processing
11. Who developed the first mechanical computing device using gears?



- A. Charles Babbage
- B. Konrad Zuse
- C. Blaise Pascal ☒
- D. Alan Turing

12. What is the main function of a punch card in early computers?

- A. Storing data
- B. Programming instructions ☒
- C. Displaying output
- D. Executing calculations

13. Which device was the first to be able to store large sets of instructions?

- A. The Abacus
- B. ENIAC ☒
- C. The Analytical Engine
- D. The Pascaline

14. Which technology followed the invention of the ENIAC?

- A. Integrated Circuits
- B. Transistors ☒
- C. Punch Cards
- D. Modern software programming

15. Which early computing device was used for arithmetic calculations in ancient times?

- A. Abacus ☒
- B. ENIAC
- C. The Analytical Engine
- D. Punch Cards

16. What was the primary use of punch cards in early computing?

- A. Input and output storage ☒
- B. Mathematical operations
- C. Graphics rendering



- D. Communication with external devices

17. Which early computing device influenced the design of later digital computers?

- A. Gears and cogs in mechanical devices ☒
- B. Abacus
- C. The Pascaline
- D. Analytical Engine

18. Which of the following was the first fully electronic digital computer?

- A. ENIAC ☒
- B. Z3
- C. The Analytical Engine
- D. The Turing Machine

19. What is one of the major contributions of the ENIAC?

- A. It made computers smaller
- B. It was the first programmable digital computer ☒
- C. It used binary numbers
- D. It was completely mechanical

20. Which device used punch cards for input?

- A. ENIAC ☒
- B. Abacus
- C. Analytical Engine
- D. The Analytical Engine

Lecture 11: Bits

1. What is a bit in computing?

- A. A small unit of data that can be 0 or 1 ☒
- B. A type of programming language
- C. A storage unit for numbers
- D. A hardware component



2. **How can bits be represented?**

- ☐ A. As 0 and 1 ☒
- ☐ B. As letters
- ☐ C. As images
- ☐ D. As symbols

3. **What is the main function of bits in computing?**

- ☐ A. To store images
- ☐ B. To represent information ☒
- ☐ C. To display graphics
- ☐ D. To connect computers

4. **What can a bit represent in binary?**

- ☐ A. A letter
- ☐ B. A number ☒
- ☐ C. An image
- ☐ D. A sound wave

5. **What are the basic units in binary notation?**

- ☐ A. 8-bit groups
- ☐ B. Bytes
- ☐ C. 0 and 1 ☒
- ☐ D. Characters

6. **How do bits combine to form larger data units?**

- ☐ A. By adding bits together
- ☐ B. By grouping them in bytes ☒
- ☐ C. By converting them into numbers
- ☐ D. By multiplying

7. **What is the smallest unit of data storage?**

- ☐ A. Byte
- ☐ B. Bit ☒



- ☐ C. Kilobyte
 - ☐ D. Megabyte
8. What does the term "bit" stand for?
- ☐ A. Binary Integrated Technology
 - ☒ B. Binary Digit
 - ☐ C. Binary Information Transfer
 - ☐ D. Base Information Technology
9. What is the purpose of a bit in binary notation?
- ☐ A. To store colors
 - ☒ B. To represent the smallest unit of information
 - ☐ C. To convert images
 - ☐ D. To process sound
10. Which combination of bits represents a byte?
- ☒ A. 8 bits
 - ☐ B. 4 bits
 - ☐ C. 16 bits
 - ☐ D. 32 bits
11. How many different values can a single bit represent?
- ☒ A. 2 values
 - ☐ B. 4 values
 - ☐ C. 8 values
 - ☐ D. 16 values
12. How are larger numbers represented in binary?
- ☒ A. Using multiple bits
 - ☐ B. Using a single bit
 - ☐ C. By encoding them in hexadecimal
 - ☐ D. Using characters
13. What is a combination of 8 bits known as?



- ☒ A. Byte
- ☐ B. Word
- ☐ C. Bit group
- ☐ D. Packet

14. What are binary patterns used for?

- ☒ A. Representing data in computers
- ☐ B. Storing images
- ☐ C. Encrypting messages
- ☐ D. Decoding sounds

15. What does the binary system use to represent values?

- ☒ A. 0, 1
- ☐ B. 2, 3
- ☐ C. A, B
- ☐ D. -1, 1

16. Which of these is a valid binary number?

- ☒ A. 1010
- ☐ B. 1234
- ☐ C. 4A
- ☐ D. 255

17. How do computers use bits to perform calculations?

- ☐ A. By converting bits into human-readable text
- ☒ B. By performing arithmetic operations on binary values
- ☐ C. By grouping bits into bytes
- ☐ D. By using characters

18. What happens when bits are combined in a sequence?

- ☒ A. They form a byte
- ☐ B. They create a machine code
- ☐ C. They generate an image



- D. They process sound waves

19. What is the role of a bit in modern computing?

- A. It represents information that computers process ☒
- B. It stores images
- C. It displays text
- D. It organizes data in files

20. How do bits store digital information?

- A. By converting them into analog signals
- B. By organizing them into files
- C. By representing them as 0 and 1 ☒
- D. By encoding sound

Lecture 12: Boolean Operations

1. What is a Boolean operation?

- A. A mathematical calculation
- B. A logical operation using true/false values ☒
- C. A data compression technique
- D. A way to store numbers

2. Which Boolean operation returns true only if both conditions are true?

- A. OR
- B. AND ☒
- C. XOR
- D. NOT

3. Which symbol is used for the AND Boolean operation?

- A. +
- B. * ☒
- C. |
- D. &

4. What does the OR Boolean operation do?



- ☐ A. Returns true if both conditions are false
 - ☒ B. Returns true if either condition is true
 - ☐ C. Returns false only if both conditions are false
 - ☐ D. Inverts the result of another operation
5. Which of the following is the result of "true OR false"?
- ☐ A. false
 - ☒ B. true
 - ☐ C. undefined
 - ☐ D. null
6. What is the result of "true AND false"?
- ☐ A. true
 - ☒ B. false
 - ☐ C. undefined
 - ☐ D. null
7. Which Boolean operation gives a true result when only one of the conditions is true?
- ☐ A. AND
 - ☐ B. OR
 - ☒ C. XOR
 - ☐ D. NOT
8. What does the NOT Boolean operation do?
- ☒ A. Inverts the value
 - ☐ B. Combines two conditions
 - ☐ C. Returns true only if both conditions are true
 - ☐ D. Checks for equality
9. Which of the following is the result of "NOT true"?
- ☐ A. true
 - ☒ B. false
 - ☐ C. undefined



- ☐ D. null

10. What is the result of "false AND false"?

- ☐ A. true
- ☒ B. false
- ☐ C. undefined
- ☐ D. null

11. What is the result of "false OR false"?

- ☐ A. true
- ☒ B. false
- ☐ C. undefined
- ☐ D. null

12. Which of the following is a valid Boolean value?

- ☐ A. 1 and 0
- ☒ B. true and false
- ☐ C. "yes" and "no"
- ☐ D. "on" and "off"

13. What is the main purpose of Boolean operations in computing?

- ☐ A. To perform mathematical calculations
- ☒ B. To make decisions based on conditions
- ☐ C. To store data
- ☐ D. To display images

14. Which Boolean operation is used to compare two conditions for equality?

- ☐ A. AND
- ☐ B. OR
- ☐ C. XOR
- ☒ D. NOT

15. Which of the following is an example of a NOT operation in Boolean logic?

- ☐ A. true AND false



- ☐ B. true OR false
- ☒ C. NOT true
- ☐ D. false AND true

16. What does XOR stand for in Boolean operations?

- ☒ A. Exclusive OR
- ☐ B. Exclusive AND
- ☐ C. Exact OR
- ☐ D. Extreme OR

17. Which of the following represents a Boolean expression?

- ☐ A. $5 + 3$
- ☐ B. $x > 10$
- ☒ C. true AND false
- ☐ D. $10 * 5$

18. What is the truth table for the AND operation when both inputs are true?

- ☒ A. true
- ☐ B. false
- ☐ C. undefined
- ☐ D. null

19. Which of the following is true in Boolean algebra?

- ☐ A. true AND true = false
- ☐ B. false OR true = false
- ☒ C. false AND true = false
- ☐ D. true OR false = false

20. Which Boolean operation is used in conditional statements for decision-making?

- ☒ A. AND, OR, NOT
- ☐ B. XOR
- ☐ C. Addition
- ☐ D. Multiplication



Lecture 13: Hexadecimal Notation

1. What is hexadecimal notation?

- ☐ A. A base-2 numbering system
- ☒ B. A base-16 numbering system
- ☐ C. A base-8 numbering system
- ☐ D. A base-10 numbering system

2. Which digits are used in the hexadecimal system?

- ☐ A. 0-9 only
- ☒ B. 0-9 and A-F
- ☐ C. 1-10
- ☐ D. A-Z

3. How many digits are there in a single hexadecimal digit?

- ☐ A. 10
- ☒ B. 16
- ☐ C. 8
- ☐ D. 2

4. What is the decimal value of the hexadecimal digit 'A'?

- ☒ A. 10
- ☐ B. 11
- ☐ C. 12
- ☐ D. 15

5. What is the decimal value of the hexadecimal digit 'F'?

- ☒ A. 15
- ☐ B. 16
- ☐ C. 14
- ☐ D. 10

6. What is the binary equivalent of the hexadecimal number "1A"?



- ☐ A. 11110
 - ☒ B. 11010
 - ☐ C. 10110
 - ☐ D. 10010
7. Which of the following is a valid hexadecimal number?
- ☐ A. G7
 - ☒ B. 12F
 - ☐ C. 18X
 - ☐ D. 9Z
8. What is the purpose of hexadecimal notation in computing?
- ☐ A. To perform arithmetic operations
 - ☒ B. To simplify binary notation representation
 - ☐ C. To represent letters in programming
 - ☐ D. To store data
9. What is the hexadecimal equivalent of the decimal number 255?
- ☒ A. FF
 - ☐ B. 100
 - ☐ C. 255
 - ☐ D. F0
10. Which system does hexadecimal simplify representing binary numbers in?
- ☐ A. Decimal system
 - ☒ B. Binary system
 - ☐ C. Octal system
 - ☐ D. Alphabetic system
11. What is the hexadecimal value for the binary number '1111'?
- ☒ A. F
 - ☐ B. E
 - ☐ C. D



- ☐ D. C

12. How do you convert the binary number '11001010' to hexadecimal?

- ☐ A. 00A
- ☐ B. 2A
- ☒ C. CA
- ☐ D. A0

13. Why do we use hexadecimal notation in programming?

- ☒ A. It is easier to read than binary
- ☐ B. It is easier to read than decimal
- ☐ C. It is a faster way to perform arithmetic
- ☐ D. It is used only in graphics programming

14. What is the decimal equivalent of the hexadecimal number '7B'?

- ☒ A. 121
- ☐ B. 122
- ☐ C. 130
- ☐ D. 125

15. Which of the following is a direct conversion from binary to hexadecimal?

- ☐ A. 10110100 → 114
- ☐ B. 101010 → 32
- ☐ C. 110010 → 42
- ☒ D. 11010110 → D6

16. What is the base of the hexadecimal system?

- ☐ A. 2
- ☐ B. 8
- ☐ C. 10
- ☒ D. 16

17. Which of these hexadecimal numbers is equivalent to the binary number '11111111'?

- ☒ A. FF



- ☐ B. 1000
- ☐ C. 10F
- ☐ D. F1

18. How many hexadecimal digits represent one byte of data?

- ☐ A. 1
- ☒ B. 2
- ☐ C. 4
- ☐ D. 8

19. What is the value of hexadecimal '3F'?

- ☐ A. 61
- ☒ B. 63
- ☐ C. 31
- ☐ D. 64

20. What is the advantage of using hexadecimal in computing?

- ☐ A. Reduces the size of data
- ☒ B. Simplifies binary data representation
- ☐ C. Helps in sorting data
- ☐ D. Increases computation speed

Lecture 14: Number Systems

1. What is the binary number system based on?

- ☐ A. Base 10
- ☐ B. Base 8
- ☐ C. Base 16
- ☒ D. Base 2

2. Which digits are used in the binary system?

- ☒ A. 0, 1
- ☐ B. 1, 2
- ☐ C. 0-9



- ☐ D. A-F
- 3. What is the decimal equivalent of the binary number '1010'?
- ☒ A. 10
 - ☐ B. 5
 - ☐ C. 12
 - ☐ D. 8
- 4. How many digits are used in the octal number system?
- ☒ A. 8
 - ☐ B. 16
 - ☐ C. 10
 - ☐ D. 2
- 5. What is the decimal equivalent of the octal number '17'?
- ☐ A. 15
 - ☐ B. 13
 - ☒ C. 14
 - ☐ D. 12
- 6. What is the base of the hexadecimal system?
- ☐ A. 10
 - ☐ B. 8
 - ☒ C. 16
 - ☐ D. 2
- 7. Which digits are used in the hexadecimal system?
- ☒ A. 0-9 and A-F
 - ☐ B. 0-8 and A-F
 - ☐ C. 0-9 and A-Z
 - ☐ D. 1-16
- 8. What is the decimal equivalent of the hexadecimal number 'A'?
- ☒ A. 10



- ☐ B. 11
- ☐ C. 12
- ☐ D. 15

9. Which number system uses the digits 0-7?

- ☐ A. Binary
- ☐ B. Decimal
- ☐ C. Hexadecimal
- ☐ D. Octal ☒

10. How is the decimal number '255' represented in binary?

- ☐ A. 11111100
- ☐ B. 11111111 ☒
- ☐ C. 11010101
- ☐ D. 10000000

11. What is the decimal equivalent of the binary number '1101'?

- ☐ A. 15
- ☐ B. 13 ☒
- ☐ C. 10
- ☐ D. 12

12. Which number system is most commonly used by computers?

- ☐ A. Hexadecimal
- ☐ B. Octal
- ☐ C. Binary ☒
- ☐ D. Decimal

13. How do you convert the binary number '101011' to decimal?

- ☐ A. 43 ☒
- ☐ B. 53
- ☐ C. 23
- ☐ D. 33



14. Which of the following represents a valid binary number?

- ☐ A. 1102
- ☒ B. 101010
- ☐ C. 123
- ☐ D. 10201

15. What is the decimal equivalent of the hexadecimal number '1F'?

- ☒ A. 31
- ☐ B. 15
- ☐ C. 25
- ☐ D. 21

16. Which of the following is a binary to decimal conversion of the number '111'?

- ☒ A. 7
- ☐ B. 5
- ☐ C. 9
- ☐ D. 6

17. What is the base of the decimal system?

- ☐ A. 8
- ☐ B. 16
- ☒ C. 10
- ☐ D. 2

18. What is the hexadecimal equivalent of the binary number '110011'?

- ☒ A. 33
- ☐ B. 21
- ☐ C. 19
- ☐ D. 15

19. What is the decimal equivalent of the octal number '50'?

- ☐ A. 40
- ☐ B. 38



- ☐ C. 44
- ☐ D. 40 ☒

20. What does the hexadecimal number 'FF' represent in decimal?

- ☐ A. 255 ☒
- ☐ B. 240
- ☐ C. 250
- ☐ D. 300

Lecture 15: Data Representation

1. What is the purpose of data representation in computing?

- ☐ A. To store and retrieve data efficiently ☒
- ☐ B. To protect data from hackers
- ☐ C. To convert text into images
- ☐ D. To compress files

2. What does ASCII stand for?

- ☐ A. American Standard Code for Information Interchange ☒
- ☐ B. American Symbol Code for Internal Interchange
- ☐ C. Australian Standard Code for Information Interchange
- ☐ D. Automated Standard Code for Interactivity

3. Which of the following is represented in ASCII?

- ☐ A. Numbers
- ☐ B. Letters ☒
- ☐ C. Images
- ☐ D. Videos

4. How many bits are used to represent a single ASCII character?

- ☐ A. 8 ☒
- ☐ B. 16
- ☐ C. 10



- ☐ D. 4
- 5. Which of the following is the ASCII code for 'A'?
 - ☐ A. 65 ☒
 - ☐ B. 70
 - ☐ C. 60
 - ☐ D. 75
- 6. What is the binary representation of the letter 'B' in ASCII?
 - ☐ A. 01000011
 - ☐ B. 01000010 ☒
 - ☐ C. 01000100
 - ☐ D. 01100010
- 7. What does Unicode represent?
 - ☐ A. Numeric data only
 - ☐ B. Text and symbols from different languages ☒
 - ☐ C. Video data
 - ☐ D. Audio files
- 8. Which of the following is a difference between ASCII and Unicode?
 - ☐ A. ASCII uses 8 bits; Unicode uses 16 bits or more ☒
 - ☐ B. ASCII uses 16 bits; Unicode uses 8 bits
 - ☐ C. ASCII represents images; Unicode represents numbers
 - ☐ D. There is no difference
- 9. What is the size of one byte?
 - ☐ A. 4 bits
 - ☐ B. 8 bits ☒
 - ☐ C. 16 bits
 - ☐ D. 32 bits
- 10. What is the hexadecimal representation of the byte '11001001'?
 - ☐ A. 99



- ☐ B. C9 ☒
- ☐ C. A9
- ☐ D. 91

11. Which encoding is used to represent characters in modern computing systems?

- ☐ A. ASCII
- ☐ B. Unicode ☒
- ☐ C. Base64
- ☐ D. HTML

12. What does a bit represent in computing?

- ☐ A. A single character
- ☐ B. A unit of data, which can be either 0 or 1 ☒
- ☐ C. A set of instructions
- ☐ D. A memory location

13. How many possible values can a single bit represent?

- ☐ A. 1
- ☐ B. 2 ☒
- ☐ C. 3
- ☐ D. 4

14. What is the purpose of data compression?

- ☐ A. To protect data from viruses
- ☐ B. To reduce the size of data for storage or transmission ☒
- ☐ C. To enhance the quality of images
- ☐ D. To encode data

15. How many bits are used in a 32-bit system?

- ☐ A. 16
- ☐ B. 32 ☒
- ☐ C. 64
- ☐ D. 128



16. What does a byte represent?

- ☒ A. 8 bits
- ☐ B. 4 bits
- ☐ C. 16 bits
- ☐ D. 64 bits

17. What is the binary equivalent of the decimal number 10?

- ☐ A. 100
- ☒ B. 1010
- ☐ C. 1101
- ☐ D. 1011

18. Which of the following data types is most suitable for storing numerical data in computers?

- ☒ A. Integer
- ☐ B. Character
- ☐ C. String
- ☐ D. Boolean

19. Which number system is used by computers to represent data?

- ☐ A. Decimal
- ☒ B. Binary
- ☐ C. Octal
- ☐ D. Hexadecimal

20. What is the purpose of using hexadecimal in computing?

- ☒ A. To represent binary numbers in a more readable form
- ☐ B. To store larger files
- ☐ C. To calculate arithmetic
- ☐ D. To encrypt data

Lecture 16: Computer Organization

1. What is the primary function of the Central Processing Unit (CPU)?

- ☐ A. To store data



- ☐ B. To perform calculations and execute instructions ☒
 - ☐ C. To connect devices
 - ☐ D. To display output
- 2. **Which of the following is not part of the CPU?**
 - ☐ A. Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)
 - ☐ B. Control Unit (CU)
 - ☐ C. Hard Drive ☒
 - ☐ D. Register
- 3. **What does the Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) do?**
 - ☐ A. Stores data
 - ☐ B. Manages memory
 - ☐ C. Performs arithmetic and logical operations ☒
 - ☐ D. Controls input/output devices
- 4. **Which component in the CPU is responsible for interpreting instructions?**
 - ☐ A. ALU
 - ☐ B. Control Unit (CU) ☒
 - ☐ C. Register
 - ☐ D. Cache
- 5. **What is a register used for in the CPU?**
 - ☐ A. To store data temporarily during processing ☒
 - ☐ B. To store programs permanently
 - ☐ C. To control input/output operations
 - ☐ D. To manage memory allocation
- 6. **What does the control unit (CU) do in the CPU?**
 - ☐ A. Performs calculations
 - ☐ B. Directs the operation of the processor ☒
 - ☐ C. Stores data temporarily
 - ☐ D. Organizes memory



7. **What is the function of the bus in a computer system?**

- ☐ A. To perform calculations
- ☐ B. To store and retrieve data
- ☒ C. To transfer data between components
- ☐ D. To control the operations of the CPU

8. **Which part of the CPU temporarily stores frequently used instructions and data for faster access?**

- ☐ A. RAM
- ☒ B. Cache
- ☐ C. Register
- ☐ D. Hard Drive

9. **Which of the following is a primary storage device in a computer system?**

- ☒ A. Hard Drive
- ☐ B. Printer
- ☐ C. Monitor
- ☐ D. Speaker

10. **What type of memory is used for long-term data storage?**

- ☐ A. RAM
- ☐ B. Cache
- ☒ C. Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
- ☐ D. Register

11. **What is the purpose of the motherboard in a computer?**

- ☐ A. To store data
- ☒ B. To connect all components of the computer
- ☐ C. To display graphics
- ☐ D. To execute programs

12. **Which part of the computer is responsible for converting electrical signals into visible output on the screen?**



- A. CPU
- B. Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) ☒
- C. Memory
- D. Sound Card

13. Which of the following is an example of secondary storage?

- A. RAM
- B. Hard Drive ☒
- C. Register
- D. Cache

14. What does the clock speed of a CPU determine?

- A. The size of memory
- B. The performance and speed of executing instructions ☒
- C. The number of connected devices
- D. The amount of power used

15. What is the function of the memory bus in computer organization?

- A. To store data permanently
- B. To transfer data between the CPU and memory ☒
- C. To manage input/output operations
- D. To process instructions

16. Which component stores the operating system and application programs in a computer?

- A. RAM
- B. Hard Disk Drive (HDD) ☒
- C. Cache
- D. Motherboard

17. What is the purpose of the ALU in the CPU?

- A. To execute input/output operations
- B. To handle memory management
- C. To perform arithmetic and logic operations ☒



- ☐ D. To control system performance
- 18. **What type of memory is volatile, meaning it is lost when the power is turned off?**
 - ☐ A. ROM
 - ☒ B. RAM
 - ☐ C. Hard Drive
 - ☐ D. Flash Memory
- 19. **Which component connects the CPU to the memory and other peripherals in a computer system?**
 - ☒ A. Bus
 - ☐ B. RAM
 - ☐ C. Control Unit
 - ☐ D. Processor
- 20. **Which of the following is used to store data permanently in a computer system?**
 - ☐ A. RAM
 - ☐ B. Cache
 - ☒ C. Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
 - ☐ D. Registers

Lecture 17: Data Storage

1. **What is the primary function of data storage in a computer?**
 - ☐ A. To perform calculations
 - ☒ B. To store and manage data
 - ☐ C. To process data
 - ☐ D. To display data
2. **What is the difference between primary and secondary storage?**
 - ☐ A. Primary storage is used for long-term storage; secondary storage is for temporary data.
 - ☒ B. Primary storage is faster but temporary; secondary storage is slower but permanent



- ☐ C. Secondary storage is faster than primary storage
 - ☐ D. There is no difference
- 3. **Which of the following is an example of secondary storage?**
 - ☐ A. RAM
 - ☐ B. Hard Disk Drive (HDD) ☒
 - ☐ C. Cache
 - ☐ D. Register
- 4. **What is the main disadvantage of using RAM for data storage?**
 - ☐ A. It is slow
 - ☐ B. It is expensive
 - ☐ C. It is volatile, meaning it loses data when the power is turned off ☒
 - ☐ D. It has limited storage capacity
- 5. **What does the term 'non-volatile memory' refer to?**
 - ☐ A. Memory that stores data temporarily
 - ☐ B. Memory that loses data when the power is turned off
 - ☐ C. Memory that retains data even when the power is turned off ☒
 - ☐ D. Memory used for high-speed calculations
- 6. **Which storage device uses magnetic storage technology?**
 - ☐ A. SSD
 - ☐ B. Flash Drive
 - ☐ C. Hard Disk Drive (HDD) ☒
 - ☐ D. CD-ROM
- 7. **Which of the following is an example of optical storage?**
 - ☐ A. Flash Drive
 - ☐ B. Hard Drive
 - ☐ C. CD-ROM ☒
 - ☐ D. RAM
- 8. **What is the purpose of solid-state drives (SSDs)?**



- ☐ A. To store data on magnetic disks
 - ☒ B. To store data on semiconductor chips
 - ☐ C. To read data from optical disks
 - ☐ D. To process data
9. **What is the main advantage of using SSDs over traditional HDDs?**
- ☐ A. They are more expensive
 - ☒ B. They have no moving parts and are faster
 - ☐ C. They have a larger storage capacity
 - ☐ D. They use less power
10. **Which type of memory is used to store data permanently in a computer system?**
- ☐ A. RAM
 - ☒ B. Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
 - ☐ C. Register
 - ☐ D. Cache
11. **What is the main function of a DVD in data storage?**
- ☐ A. To store data temporarily
 - ☒ B. To store data permanently using optical technology
 - ☐ C. To process and execute programs
 - ☐ D. To manage input and output operations
12. **What is the capacity of a standard DVD?**
- ☐ A. 1 GB
 - ☒ B. 4.7 GB
 - ☐ C. 10 GB
 - ☐ D. 50 GB
13. **What is the purpose of a memory card in data storage?**
- ☐ A. To temporarily store data for fast processing
 - ☒ B. To store data permanently in small devices like cameras and smartphones
 - ☐ C. To store system files



- D. To manage network connections

14. What is the storage capacity of a typical Blu-ray disk?

- A. 5 GB
- B. 25 GB ☒
- C. 50 GB
- D. 100 GB

15. Which storage technology is used in USB flash drives?

- A. Magnetic storage
- B. Optical storage
- C. Flash memory ☒
- D. Mechanical storage

16. Which of the following is the fastest type of storage?

- A. Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
- B. Solid-State Drive (SSD) ☒
- C. CD-ROM
- D. Flash Drive

17. What is the primary disadvantage of cloud storage?

- A. Data is not stored permanently
- B. It can be slow and requires an internet connection ☒
- C. It is expensive to maintain
- D. It requires physical storage devices

18. Which of the following is considered an online storage solution?

- A. Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
- B. Cloud Storage ☒
- C. Optical Disks
- D. SSD

Lecture 18: Operating Systems

1. What is the primary role of an operating system (OS)?



- ☐ A. To perform calculations
 - ☒ B. To manage hardware and software resources
 - ☐ C. To store files
 - ☐ D. To manage network connections
2. Which of the following is a function of the operating system?
- ☒ A. Memory management
 - ☐ B. Data compression
 - ☐ C. Web browsing
 - ☐ D. Image processing
3. What does the operating system control?
- ☐ A. Only input devices
 - ☒ B. Both hardware and software resources
 - ☐ C. Only software applications
 - ☐ D. Only network connections
4. Which part of the operating system manages system resources like CPU and memory?
- ☐ A. File system
 - ☒ B. Memory manager
 - ☐ C. User interface
 - ☐ D. Network manager
5. Which of the following is an example of an operating system?
- ☐ A. Microsoft Word
 - ☒ B. Windows 10
 - ☐ C. Google Chrome
 - ☐ D. Microsoft Excel
6. What is the purpose of the kernel in an operating system?
- ☐ A. It manages user interfaces
 - ☒ B. It directly interacts with hardware
 - ☐ C. It stores files



- ☐ D. It runs applications
- 7. Which of the following is NOT a function of an operating system?
 - ☐ A. Process management
 - ☐ B. Resource allocation
 - ☐ C. File storage
 - ☐ D. Writing code ☒
- 8. What does multitasking in an operating system allow?
 - ☐ A. Running one application at a time
 - ☐ B. Running multiple applications simultaneously ☒
 - ☐ C. Deleting files automatically
 - ☐ D. Encrypting files
- 9. Which of the following is used to manage files in an operating system?
 - ☐ A. File manager ☒
 - ☐ B. Memory manager
 - ☐ C. Task scheduler
 - ☐ D. Process manager
- 10. Which type of operating system allows multiple users to access the computer simultaneously?
 - ☐ A. Single-user OS
 - ☐ B. Multi-user OS ☒
 - ☐ C. Real-time OS
 - ☐ D. Embedded OS
- 11. What is the function of a device driver in an operating system?
 - ☐ A. To manage system security
 - ☐ B. To enable communication between hardware and software ☒
 - ☐ C. To execute programs
 - ☐ D. To store files
- 12. What is the role of the process manager in an operating system?
 - ☐ A. To control the computer's hardware



- ☐ B. To manage the execution of processes ☒
- ☐ C. To handle user input
- ☐ D. To store data

13. Which of the following is NOT part of an operating system's functions?

- ☐ A. Process scheduling
- ☐ B. Error detection
- ☐ C. File organization
- ☐ D. Image editing ☒

14. Which operating system is used for smartphones?

- ☐ A. Linux
- ☐ B. Android ☒
- ☐ C. Windows 7
- ☐ D. Windows Server

15. Which of the following OS provides a graphical user interface (GUI)?

- ☐ A. Linux Terminal
- ☐ B. Windows 10 ☒
- ☐ C. MS-DOS
- ☐ D. Command Prompt

16. What is the purpose of the command line interface (CLI) in an OS?

- ☐ A. To provide visual interaction with the user
- ☐ B. To allow users to enter commands using text ☒
- ☐ C. To run graphical applications
- ☐ D. To manage hardware resources

17. What is virtual memory used for in an operating system?

- ☐ A. To store large files
- ☐ B. To extend the amount of usable RAM by using disk space ☒
- ☐ C. To speed up processing
- ☐ D. To organize files



18. Which of the following is a key feature of an operating system?

- ☐ A. Data encryption
- ☒ B. Task scheduling
- ☐ C. Image editing
- ☐ D. File backup

19. Which of the following is a type of operating system used for real-time applications?

- ☐ A. Windows
- ☐ B. UNIX
- ☒ C. Real-time OS
- ☐ D. DOS

20. What does an OS use to manage the execution of tasks?

- ☐ A. File system
- ☒ B. Task scheduler
- ☐ C. Memory manager
- ☐ D. Device driver

Lecture 19: File Systems

1. What is a file system?

- ☒ A. A way to store and organize files on storage devices
- ☐ B. A program that runs on the computer
- ☐ C. A type of operating system
- ☐ D. A hardware device

2. Which of the following is a function of a file system?

- ☐ A. Managing memory
- ☒ B. Managing file storage and organization
- ☐ C. Running applications
- ☐ D. Performing calculations

3. Which file system is commonly used in Windows operating systems?



- ☐ A. NTFS ☒
 - ☐ B. EXT4
 - ☐ C. HFS+
 - ☐ D. FAT32
4. **What does NTFS stand for?**
- ☐ A. Network Transfer File System
 - ☐ B. New Technology File System ☒
 - ☐ C. Non-Transferable File System
 - ☐ D. National Technology File System
5. **What is a file extension used for?**
- ☐ A. To indicate the file's size
 - ☐ B. To provide a name for the file
 - ☐ C. To specify the type of file and the program needed to open it ☒
 - ☐ D. To store the file in a specific format
6. **Which file system is commonly used in Linux operating systems?**
- ☐ A. EXT4 ☒
 - ☐ B. NTFS
 - ☐ C. FAT32
 - ☐ D. HFS+
7. **What is the main purpose of the file allocation table (FAT)?**
- ☐ A. To organize files by size
 - ☐ B. To track the location of files on disk ☒
 - ☐ C. To perform disk backups
 - ☐ D. To format disks
8. **Which file system is used in macOS?**
- ☐ A. HFS+ ☒
 - ☐ B. NTFS
 - ☐ C. EXT4



- ☐ D. FAT32
- 9. **What does the term 'directory' refer to in a file system?**
 - ☐ A. A file storage device
 - ☐ B. A list of all installed programs
 - ☒ C. A folder used to organize files
 - ☐ D. A program for managing files
- 10. **What is the purpose of file compression?**
 - ☐ A. To make files more secure
 - ☒ B. To reduce the file size for storage or transfer
 - ☐ C. To encrypt files
 - ☐ D. To organize files in a folder
- 11. **What is the FAT32 file system known for?**
 - ☐ A. Its ability to handle large file sizes efficiently
 - ☒ B. Its compatibility with both Windows and macOS
 - ☐ C. Its support for file encryption
 - ☐ D. Its high-level security features
- 12. **What happens when you delete a file in most file systems?**
 - ☐ A. It is permanently erased
 - ☒ B. It is moved to a recycle bin or trash
 - ☐ C. It is encrypted
 - ☐ D. It is stored in the cloud
- 13. **What is the maximum file size supported by FAT32?**
 - ☐ A. 1 GB
 - ☐ B. 2 GB
 - ☒ C. 4 GB
 - ☐ D. 10 GB
- 14. **Which of the following is true about file systems?**
 - ☐ A. They organize files by size



- ☐ B. They define how files are stored and retrieved ☒
- ☐ C. They provide internet connectivity
- ☐ D. They encrypt files for security

15. Which file system is most commonly used in external storage devices like USB drives?

- ☐ A. NTFS
- ☐ B. FAT32 ☒
- ☐ C. HFS+
- ☐ D. EXT4

16. What is a partition in a file system?

- ☐ A. A part of the operating system
- ☐ B. A section of a disk drive that is treated as a separate unit ☒
- ☐ C. A program for organizing files
- ☐ D. A tool for formatting a disk

17. Which of the following file systems is used by older versions of Windows?

- ☐ A. NTFS
- ☐ B. FAT32 ☒
- ☐ C. EXT3
- ☐ D. HFS+

18. Which of the following is NOT a file system type?

- ☐ A. NTFS
- ☐ B. EXT4
- ☐ C. FAT32
- ☐ D. HTTPS ☒

19. What is the purpose of a file path?

- ☐ A. To describe the location of a file on a disk ☒
- ☐ B. To define the file's name
- ☐ C. To compress files
- ☐ D. To encrypt files



20. What is the primary advantage of using NTFS over FAT32?

- A. Larger file size support ☒
- B. Better file security
- C. Faster read/write speeds
- D. Compatibility with all operating systems

Lecture 20: Security in Computing

1. What is the primary goal of computer security?

- A. To store data safely
- B. To protect data and systems from unauthorized access ☒
- C. To speed up computing processes
- D. To manage internet traffic

2. What is a firewall used for in computer security?

- A. To block unwanted internet traffic ☒
- B. To store files
- C. To optimize network speed
- D. To enhance system performance

3. Which of the following is a type of malware?

- A. Antivirus
- B. Virus ☒
- C. Firewall
- D. Backup

4. What does encryption do in computing?

- A. Speeds up data transfer
- B. Converts data into a secure format to prevent unauthorized access ☒
- C. Organizes files on a hard drive
- D. Makes data public

5. Which of the following is an example of two-factor authentication?

- A. Using a password alone



- ☐ B. Using a password and a fingerprint ☒
 - ☐ C. Using a pin code
 - ☐ D. Using an encryption key
- 6. **What is a password manager used for?**
 - ☐ A. To store passwords securely ☒
 - ☐ B. To create websites
 - ☐ C. To perform data backups
 - ☐ D. To block hackers
- 7. **What does a VPN (Virtual Private Network) do?**
 - ☐ A. Provides faster internet speed
 - ☐ B. Protects your online activity by encrypting data ☒
 - ☐ C. Manages network bandwidth
 - ☐ D. Stores your files securely
- 8. **What is phishing?**
 - ☐ A. A method to increase internet speed
 - ☐ B. A way to steal sensitive information by pretending to be a trusted entity ☒
 - ☐ C. A type of computer virus
 - ☐ D. A software used to block hackers
- 9. **What is the purpose of an antivirus program?**
 - ☐ A. To manage files
 - ☐ B. To detect and remove malicious software ☒
 - ☐ C. To increase system performance
 - ☐ D. To protect against hackers
- 10. **Which of the following is a common sign of a phishing email?**
 - ☐ A. Personal greeting and no spelling errors
 - ☐ B. Suspicious attachments and urgent requests for personal information ☒
 - ☐ C. Detailed email signatures
 - ☐ D. Professional formatting



11. What is a DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attack?

- ☐ A. An attack that tries to overload a server with traffic to make it unavailable ☒
- ☐ B. A method to enhance website speed
- ☐ C. A way to steal passwords
- ☐ D. A type of encryption

12. What is the best practice for creating a strong password?

- ☐ A. Using personal information
- ☐ B. Using a combination of uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and special characters ☒
- ☐ C. Using common words
- ☐ D. Using short passwords

13. What is a Trojan horse in computer security?

- ☐ A. A virus disguised as legitimate software ☒
- ☐ B. A tool to protect against hackers
- ☐ C. A method to manage files
- ☐ D. A way to secure personal information

14. What is multi-factor authentication?

- ☐ A. Using two or more methods to verify identity ☒
- ☐ B. Using only passwords
- ☐ C. Using a single security method
- ☐ D. Using encryption only

15. What is a common method of securing data transmission over the internet?

- ☐ A. Using a VPN ☒
- ☐ B. Increasing internet speed
- ☐ C. Using firewalls only
- ☐ D. Using backup services

16. What is the function of an intrusion detection system (IDS)?

- ☐ A. To monitor and detect unauthorized access to a system ☒
- ☐ B. To speed up internet traffic



- C. To store personal information
- D. To enhance encryption

17. What does a digital signature provide?

- A. Faster data transfer
- B. Verification of the authenticity of a document ☒
- C. A method of encrypting emails
- D. A way to store passwords

18. What is the purpose of data backup?

- A. To ensure data availability in case of system failure ☒
- B. To reduce data size
- C. To store data in the cloud
- D. To increase network speed

19. What is social engineering in the context of cybersecurity?

- A. A method to build strong passwords
- B. Manipulating individuals into revealing confidential information ☒
- C. A type of encryption
- D. A method to increase system performance

20. What is the role of the operating system in computer security?

- A. It stores data
- B. It manages hardware resources and ensures safe operation of software ☒
- C. It handles internet traffic
- D. It speeds up applications

Lecture 21: Internet and Networking

1. What does the Internet enable users to do?

- A. Store data
- B. Connect with others and share information globally ☒
- C. Increase system performance



- ☐ D. Control hardware resources
- 2. **What is the role of a router in a network?**
 - ☐ A. To manage memory
 - ☐ B. To connect devices and route data between them ☒
 - ☐ C. To store files
 - ☐ D. To perform calculations
- 3. **What does the term 'IP address' refer to?**
 - ☐ A. A type of software
 - ☐ B. A unique identifier for devices on a network ☒
 - ☐ C. A security feature
 - ☐ D. A network connection method
- 4. **What is a domain name system (DNS)?**
 - ☐ A. A system that translates domain names into IP addresses ☒
 - ☐ B. A method of encrypting data
 - ☐ C. A type of firewall
 - ☐ D. A storage device
- 5. **What is the difference between HTTP and HTTPS?**
 - ☐ A. HTTPS encrypts the data transferred between the browser and the server ☒
 - ☐ B. HTTP is faster than HTTPS
 - ☐ C. HTTPS is used only for emails
 - ☐ D. HTTP is for local networks, HTTPS for global
- 6. **What is a local area network (LAN)?**
 - ☐ A. A network that connects devices within a small area, like a home or office ☒
 - ☐ B. A network that connects devices globally
 - ☐ C. A type of cloud storage
 - ☐ D. A system to process data
- 7. **What is a switch in networking?**
 - ☐ A. A device used to connect multiple devices in a LAN ☒



- B. A device used for internet security
- C. A type of wireless network
- D. A data storage device

8. What does Wi-Fi stand for?

- A. Wireless Fidelity ☒
- B. Wireless Function Interface
- C. Wide Frequency Internet
- D. Wireless File Internet

9. Which of the following is a type of network topology?

- A. Star topology ☒
- B. Firewall
- C. Encryption
- D. IP routing

10. What does the term 'bandwidth' refer to in networking?

- A. The speed of the internet connection ☒
- B. The amount of data a network can carry at a time
- C. A security feature
- D. The cost of internet service

11. What is a VPN used for?

- A. To speed up internet access
- B. To secure and encrypt internet traffic ☒
- C. To store data securely
- D. To monitor network traffic

12. What is the function of an IP address in networking?

- A. To uniquely identify a device on a network ☒
- B. To increase internet speed
- C. To store data
- D. To encrypt data



13. What does a firewall do in networking?

- ☐ A. It blocks unauthorized access to a network ☒
- ☐ B. It monitors internet speed
- ☐ C. It encrypts data
- ☐ D. It stores network traffic

14. What is the primary function of a modem?

- ☐ A. To encrypt data
- ☐ B. To connect to the internet and convert digital signals to analog ☒
- ☐ C. To store data
- ☐ D. To manage IP addresses

15. What is the role of the router in a home network?

- ☐ A. To block unauthorized access
- ☐ B. To connect devices to the internet ☒
- ☐ C. To store files
- ☐ D. To monitor internet traffic

16. What is the protocol used for secure communication over the internet?

- ☐ A. HTTP
- ☐ B. FTP
- ☐ C. HTTPS ☒
- ☐ D. SMTP

17. What is an example of a wireless communication technology?

- ☐ A. Ethernet
- ☐ B. Bluetooth ☒
- ☐ C. Fiber optic cables
- ☐ D. Coaxial cables

18. What is cloud computing?

- ☐ A. Storing data on physical devices
- ☐ B. Storing and accessing data over the internet ☒



- C. A way to manage network traffic
- D. A type of internet security

19. What is the role of a hub in networking?

- A. To store files
- B. To connect devices in a network and forward data to all devices ✓
- C. To perform calculations
- D. To encrypt data

20. What is the main advantage of fiber optic cables over traditional cables?

- A. Lower cost
- B. Higher bandwidth and faster speeds ✓
- C. More secure
- D. Easier to install

Lecture 22: Cloud Computing

1. What is cloud computing?

- A. Storing and processing data over the internet ✓
- B. Storing data on local servers
- C. Storing data on physical devices
- D. Using traditional hard drives for data storage

2. Which of the following is a key advantage of cloud computing?

- A. Limited storage
- B. Access to data from anywhere with an internet connection ✓
- C. Slower data access
- D. Increased storage costs

3. What does SaaS stand for in cloud computing?

- A. Storage as a Service
- B. Software as a Service ✓
- C. Security as a Service



- ☐ D. Server as a Service
- 4. **What is IaaS in cloud computing?**
 - ☐ A. Infrastructure as a Service ☒
 - ☐ B. Internet as a Service
 - ☐ C. Information as a Service
 - ☐ D. Installation as a Service
- 5. **What is PaaS in cloud computing?**
 - ☐ A. Platform as a Service ☒
 - ☐ B. Process as a Service
 - ☐ C. Program as a Service
 - ☐ D. Performance as a Service
- 6. **What is an example of a cloud service provider?**
 - ☐ A. Microsoft Azure ☒
 - ☐ B. Facebook
 - ☐ C. Instagram
 - ☐ D. Google Chrome
- 7. **What is a virtual machine in cloud computing?**
 - ☐ A. A physical server
 - ☐ B. A software-based computer that runs an operating system ☒
 - ☐ C. A storage device
 - ☐ D. A backup solution
- 8. **Which of the following is a benefit of cloud storage?**
 - ☐ A. Access to data from multiple devices ☒
 - ☐ B. Limited data backup
 - ☐ C. No data encryption
 - ☐ D. Slow internet access
- 9. **What does the term 'scalability' refer to in cloud computing?**
 - ☐ A. The ability to increase or decrease resources based on demand ☒



- B. The cost of cloud services
- C. The security of cloud services
- D. The speed of data access

10. What does 'multi-tenancy' mean in cloud computing?

- A. Storing data on multiple servers
- B. Using a single cloud environment to serve multiple customers ✓
- C. Encrypting data
- D. Running multiple operating systems

11. What is the primary advantage of cloud-based backups?

- A. Increased storage cost
- B. Data can be accessed and restored from anywhere ✓
- C. Slower data retrieval
- D. Limited data transfer

12. What is the role of cloud security?

- A. To increase internet speed
- B. To protect data and applications in the cloud ✓
- C. To store data
- D. To manage users

13. What is a major concern with cloud computing?

- A. Increased internet speed
- B. Security and data privacy ✓
- C. Limited storage capacity
- D. High cost of local storage

14. Which of the following is NOT a type of cloud deployment model?

- A. Public cloud
- B. Private cloud
- C. Hybrid cloud
- D. Personal cloud ✓



15. Which of the following is true about public cloud?

- ☐ A. It is used only by one organization
- ☒ B. It is shared and used by multiple organizations
- ☐ C. It offers no security
- ☐ D. It is only for personal use

16. What is the main purpose of cloud computing for businesses?

- ☐ A. To store physical devices
- ☒ B. To reduce infrastructure costs and improve scalability
- ☐ C. To store data locally
- ☐ D. To perform calculations

17. What does the term 'elasticity' mean in cloud computing?

- ☒ A. The ability to increase or decrease resources as needed
- ☐ B. The cost of using cloud services
- ☐ C. The speed of cloud applications
- ☐ D. The backup capacity of cloud services

18. What is cloud migration?

- ☒ A. Moving data from physical devices to the cloud
- ☐ B. Reducing the amount of data stored
- ☐ C. Increasing local storage
- ☐ D. Converting files into a cloud format

19. Which cloud service model allows businesses to rent infrastructure like servers and storage?

- ☒ A. IaaS
- ☐ B. SaaS
- ☐ C. PaaS
- ☐ D. DaaS

20. What is a key feature of cloud-based applications?

- ☐ A. They are installed on individual devices
- ☒ B. They can be accessed via the internet from any device

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- C. They cannot be updated
- D. They only work offline

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